

# PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

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## ANCIENT HISTORY, PART II R O M E

By D. E. AXELSTROM

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## ROME

### I. GEOGRAPHY.

**A. Extent.** The name *ITALIA* was at first applied to that portion of the peninsula containing the Apennines and extending to the Rubicon. Later, in the time of Augustus, it was used in reference to the whole peninsula as far as the Alps.

**B. Physical Features.**

1. **MOUNTAINS.** The Alps formed a circular boundary at the north separating Italy from the remainder of Europe.

The Apennines extended lengthwise through the center of the peninsula.

2. **RIVERS.** The North was drained by the Po and contained the beautiful lakes of Maggiore and Como. Throughout the peninsula we had several small rivers draining the land; on the East, the most important being the Rubicon, and on the West, the Tiber.

3. **HARBORS.** All the good harbors were on the western coast.

**C. Divisions.** Italy was divided into three parts—Upper, Central, and Lower Italy.

1. **UPPER ITALY** was the part drained by the Po River and was not a political part of Italy until after the time of Augustus.

2. **CENTRAL ITALY** was between the Rubicon and Macra Rivers on the North, and the Silarus and Frento on the South. It consisted of six districts, one of which was Latium. In Latium we have the Latin Confederacy of thirty towns and the ancient city of Roma, located on the left bank of the Tiber, and built on *seven hills*. Ostia was the harbor of the city on the left bank of the Tiber.

3. **LOWER ITALY** was known as *Magna Graeca*, meaning Greater Greece.

**D. Islands.** Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and numerous other small islands.

### II. PEOPLE OR TRIBES.

**A. Gauls.** Celtic tribes who controlled the valley of the Po, northward.

**B. Etruscans**—whose power extended over the region between the Po and the Tiber. From them the Romans got a rude civilization—building, art, etc.

**C. Italians.**

1. **LATINS** (Western part).—League of thirty towns with that of Alba Longa at the head (Social Constitution).

2. **UMBRO-SABELLIANS** (Eastern part), made up of Umbrians, Samnites, Sabines, etc., the greatest enemies of early Rome, but after a severe struggle they were subdued.

**D. Iapygians**—an early people found in the extreme southwestern part of Italy, but little is known of them.

**E. Greeks**—controlled the colonies and many islands in the southern part.

### III. POLITICAL HISTORY is divided into three periods:—

**A. Monarchy** 753 B. C.? to 509 B. C.?

**B. Republic** 509 B. C.? to 29 B. C.

PUNIC WARS, 264-146 B. C.

CIVIL WARS resulting in an Empire, 146-31 B. C.

**C. Empire** 31 B. C.—476 A. D., extending into Mediaeval History.

### MONARCHY 753 B. C.—509 B. C.?

#### I. LEGENDARY BEGINNING OF ROME.

King Numitor of Latium, a descendant of Aeneas, was dethroned, his son killed, and his daughter compelled to become a vestal virgin. The twin sons, *ROMULUS* and

REMUS, of this daughter and Mars the God of War, were placed in a basket and thrown into the Tiber. The basket caught on the roots of a fig tree and there they were found and cared for by a she-wolf and later by a shepherd. They also became shepherds and led others in search of plunder. They were taken prisoners and brought before their grandfather, Numitor, for having ravaged his land. He recognized his grandchildren, and they together slew the usurper and restored the throne to Numitor. They also founded a city on the Tiber to commemorate their escape from death; but in a conflict to decide the name of this city, Remus was killed and so Romulus called it after himself ROMA.

## II. REAL BEGINNING OF ROME.

The origin of Rome is unknown; but it probably started as a trading village at the head of navigation for small boats on the Tiber. While the land in the immediate neighborhood was not fertile, the greater part of Latium was agricultural and Rome became the port for the exchange of these products for the imports that were needed. Three nearby settlements or tribes united in the forming of Rome:

Latins—Rammes.

Sabines—Titius.

Latin—Luceres (probably).

## III. CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

**A. Patricians**—These were the nobility and were the descendants of the three tribes, Rammes, Titius and Luceres that united in forming Rome. They had the full political rights, both private and public.

**PRIVATE RIGHTS**—Privilege to trade, hold and bequeath property, and enter into marriage.

**PUBLIC RIGHTS**—Privilege to vote, hold office, and appeal against the decision of a magistrate.

**B. Plebeians**—Freemen, traders, new settlers, and conquered people. They had no public political rights, being only permitted the privilege to trade. This class included the *CLIENTS*, who were under the protection of the patricians.

**C. Slaves.**

## IV. EARLY GOVERNMENT —ELECTIVE MONARCHY.

**A. King**—supreme in civil and military affairs—judge and high priest.

**B. Senate of 300 Members**—who advised the king and voted on all measures. They were chosen by him but represented the *Gentes*.

**C. Comitia Curiata**—Assembly composed of Patricians.

1. They made the laws,

2. Decided on peace or war,

3. Elected the king, who after election was absolute in authority but consulted the citizens on points 1 and 2.

4. Citizens upon consent of the king had the right to appeal for pardon, to this body. Voting was done by the *Curiae*, each having one vote, and a majority being necessary for a choice.

The three tribes comprising Rome were each divided into TEN DISTRICTS, known as *CURIAE*, and these in turn were divided into TEN *GENTES*, consisting of the *FAMILIES* with their *CLIENTS* and *SLAVES*.

The *clients* were a sort of dependents of the family, who could carry on trade under the protection of the head of the family, and for this privilege aided the master with money at times of unusual need.

**V. KINGS.**

**A. Romulus**—Founder of Rome.

**B. Numa Pompilius**—Framed the religious institutions and built the temple of Janus.

**C. Tullus Hostilius**—Destroyed Alba Longa.

**D. Ancus Marcius**—Founded the Plebeian order.

**E. Tarquinius Priscus.**

1. Built the Circus Maximus for the celebrated games.

2. Built the great sewer, Cloaca Maxima.

3. Began the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

**F. Servius Tullius.**

1. The government was reformed.

**COMITIA CENTURIATA**—Composed of both *Patricians* and *Plebeians*, who were classified for military service and taxation, according to property qualifications. They were arranged into five classes, according to wealth, determined by a census taken every five years and each class was made up of a certain number of centuries of companies. The only privilege enjoyed by them was the right to be consulted on questions of war or peace. They voted by centuries.

Instead of three tribes there were now four, being composed of the land owners living within certain districts.

2. The **WALL OF ROME** was constructed, enclosing the *Seven Hills*.

3. The **ARCH**—A form of architecture for which the Romans are famed, was constructed.

**G. Tarquinius Superbus**—was expelled and the **REPUBLIC** formed because of his tyranny.

(The last three kings were of Etruscan origin.)

**REPUBLIC 509-29 B. C.****I. PERIOD OF INTERNAL STRUGGLES 509-340 B. C.**

(Between patricians and plebeians, and between the wealthy landowners and the poor.)

**A. Government.**

1. **CONSULS**—Two patricians elected annually by *Comitia Centuriata*. They had kingly but not unlimited power.

**POWERS AND DUTIES.**

a. Convene the popular Assembly and Senate.

b. Appoint the Senators.

c. Superintend the taking of the census.

d. Appoint two quaestors (police and later they became treasurers)—patricians.

e. With *Comitia Centuriata* decide questions of war and peace.

2. **DICTATOR**—appointed in time of great danger by the Senate for six months. He had absolute power.

3. **COMITIA CENTURIATA**—now became the main assembly, appointing the two consuls and having the power to approve or reject all bills; but the wealthiest centuries voted first.

4. **SENATE**—Consisted of 300 members appointed by the consuls from among the patricians and wealthy plebeians.

5. **COMITIA CURIATA**—still existed, but had lost all its power. The patricians had practically entire control of the government and combined against the plebeians. The plebeians if wealthy were admitted to the senate, but could hold no office in the state or church.

## **B. Social Troubles.**

### **1. Oppression of the Plebeians.**

- a. Heavy taxation.
- b. Debt—the property and even the person of the debtors fell into the hands of the creditors, thereby making them virtually slaves.
- c. Usury—excessive interest was charged them for their loans.
- d. Unjust division of conquered lands—these were usually divided among the patricians and occasionally the wealthy plebeians received a share.
- e. Destruction of their farms while performing the enforced military service.

### **2. First Secession 494 B. C.**

a. **CAUSE**—Owing to these oppressions there were frequent uprisings among the poor, and the plebeian soldiers in the army, together with some of the inhabitants, left Rome intending to found a city for themselves three miles from Rome, on the Sacred Mount. This is known as the *Secession of the Plebeians to the Sacred Mount*, 494 B. C.

b. **RESULT**—Certain privileges were then granted to the Plebeians by the Patricians:

1. Debts were canceled.
2. Those in slavery on account of debt were freed.
3. Two **TRIBUNES** were elected from among the Plebeians, to protect their rights. (Later there were five, and then ten.) Their persons were protected and they had the right to intercede between any decree against the people.
4. **AEDILES**—were the plebeian assistants of the tribunes.
5. **COMITIA TRIBUTA**—a third assembly, at first composed only of plebeians, later of all landowners, great and small. There were twenty tribes which were later increased to thirty-five. Each tribe had one vote, determined by a majority of the votes of the members of that tribe; in this way both wealth and birth were set aside.

3. **Valerian Law**—forbade any officer to put a citizen to death without the consent of the *Comitia Centuriata*.

### **4. First Agrarian Law 486 B. C.**

Spurius Cassius, the consul, proposed a more just division of the public land. He suggested that a portion should be given to the poor plebeians and Latins, and that the rest, instead of being granted to the wealthy as formerly, was now to be leased to individuals, the rent of which was to go to the public treasury. It caused a bitter struggle. The wealthy naturally opposed it and the poor plebeians were equally as dissatisfied because the Latins were to share with them, and as a result Spurius Cassius was killed.

### **5. Publilian Law 471 B. C.**

*Comitia Tributa* received the power of electing Tribunes.

### 6. Decemvirs Appointed 451 B. C.

Ten patricians were elected to collect and formulate into a code, the laws. They had absolute power while engaged in this work. This being done the laws were published and accepted by the people.

### 7. Laws of Twelve Tables.

In 450 B. C., a *Second Decemvir* was appointed, among whom were three plebeians. The work was continued, two tables being added. They were then known as THE LAWS OF THE TWELVE TABLES, 450 B. C., and displayed in the Forum for all to read. At the conclusion of their work the Decemvirate refused to resign their positions, and under Appius Claudius ruled so tyrannically that the plebeian soldiers turned against them, and the SECOND SECESSION OF PLEBEIANS took place 449 B. C.

The Decemvirs were finally expelled and the former government of consuls and tribunes were restored.

### 8. Valerio, Horatian Laws—449 B. C.

Comitia Tributa could help in lawmaking, and the tribunes were permitted to listen to debates in the Senate, later receiving the veto power.

### 9. Law Legalizing Intermarriage of Plebeians and Patricians—445 B. C.

This law was introduced by a tribune for the purpose of opening the position of Consul to the plebeians. It was bitterly opposed by the patricians, and new offices were created.

a. SIX MILITARY TRIBUNES were appointed to take the place of the consuls. Plebeians were eligible 444 B. C., but the patricians usually secured this office.

b. TWO CENSORS were appointed 443 B. C. from among the patricians. They attended to the taking of the census and the classifying of the citizens for appointment to the senate, etc.

### 10. Licinian Laws—367 B. C.

1. Debtors were helped by having the interest which they had paid, deducted from the principal.

2. PUBLIC LAND was opened to all, and no one could hold more than a certain specified amount.

3. Office of *Military Tribune* was abolished.

4. Two CONSULS were again appointed annually, one of whom was to be a plebeian.

5. There should be ten keepers of the Sibylline Books, five of whom were to be plebeian.

### 11. Praetors 367 B. C.

A new office created for patricians. They were to be the chief justices with the same power in this respect as was formerly held by the consuls. They had two assistants known as *Curule Aediles* (chief of police), who were also selected from the patricians.

One office after another was opened to the plebeians so that by 300 B. C. the plebeians had the same political rights as the patricians.

## II. STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.—WARS.

The tyrannical rule of the last Tarquin king, for a time united the patricians and plebeians and he was finally expelled, the *Monarchy* being replaced by a REPUBLIC, headed by TWO CONSULS elected annually from among the patricians.

**A. War in Rome—Attempt of Tarquin Superbus** to regain the throne, the government now being represented by the two consuls, Brutus and Collatinus, the latter being soon succeeded by Plubius Valerius.

**B. Etruscan War—508 B. C.**

The Romans were at first unsuccessful, but as the Etruscans advanced into Latium they were defeated by the Latins, and being unable to again subdue the Romans, Rome regained her former position of power.

Horatio Cocles held the bridge over the Tiber.

**C. War With Latins—496 B. C.**

At the battle of LAKE REGILLUS, Rome was victorious over the THIRTY LATIN CITIES.

Later they renewed their alliance for protection against their common enemies, the *Volscians*, the *Aequians* and the *Sabines*.

**D. War With the Volscians—491 B. C.**

Coriolanus, a patrician, tried to take from the plebeians the office of tribune. This led to his banishment. He then induced the *Volscians* to go against Rome, but nothing came of the attempt to conquer the city.

**E. War with Aequians.**

The Roman army surrounded by the Aequians at the BATTLE OF MT. ALGIDUS, were saved by the DICTATOR CINCINNATUS.

**F. War with Veii—405-396 B. C.** The wars with these people had continued for a long time, but they were finally conquered by the Dictator Camillus. Besieging Veii, the most important city of Etruria, led to changes in the army, such as granting pay for their services.

The victory of the Romans over the various Etruscan towns gave them much new territory, and the conquered people were made citizens with rights similar to those enjoyed by the plebeians.

**G. War with the Gauls—390 B. C.**

These were a people living beyond the Alps who invaded Italy, and at the BATTLE OF ALLIA 390 B. C., completely defeated the Romans, plundering and burning Rome. They besieged the Capitol seven months, and then were induced to raise the siege upon the receipt of a large sum of gold. The Romans returned and rebuilt their city under Camillus. He also saved the city from its old enemies, the *Volscians*, *Aequians*, etc., who now again attacked the city, thinking to subdue it in its weakened state.

Rome gradually increased her power southward and also made a treaty of commerce with Carthage.

**III. PERIOD OF ITALIAN CONQUESTS. 343-264 B. C.**

**A. First Samnite War—343-341 B. C.**

The Romans aided the Campanians against the Samnites. A treaty, however, was concluded, as both parties were engaged in other wars; the Romans, by the Latin War.

**B. Latin War—340-338 B. C.**

1. CAUSE—Oppression of the Latins, who desired the same rights as the Romans.

2. BATTLE—Trifanum—Rome victorious.

## 3. RESULT—

- a. Rome gained Latium.
- b. Marriage and commerce forbidden between the two cities.
- c. Latins were given citizenship, but not suffrage.
- d. Colonies of Roman citizens were settled in the conquered territory.
- e. Roman Colony of Antium created.

**C. Second Samnite War—326-304 B. C.**

- 1. CAUSE—Capture of Palaeopolis by the Romans.
- 2. BATTLE—Caudine Forks, 321 B. C. Romans defeated.
- DECISIVE BATTLE—Bovianum 305 B. C. Romans victorious.

## 3. RESULT—

- a. Samnites pleaded for peace and the old treaty was renewed.
- b. Roman colonies were established and military roads were built, first of which was the Via Appia, from Rome to Capua.

**D. Third Samnite War—298-290 B. C.**

- 1. CAUSE—Union of the States of Central Italy, headed by the Samnites against the power of Rome.
- 2. BATTLE—Sentinum, 295 B. C.—Romans victorious.

## 3. RESULT—

- a. Peace concluded under Curius Dentatus.
- b. Rome controlled northern and central Italy.
- c. Two Roman Colonies, Minturnae and Sinuessa, were established.
- d. Sabines were made subjects of Rome.

**E. War with Greek Colonies—War with Tarentum 281-272, B. C.**

- 1. CAUSE—Anchoring of the Roman war vessels at Tarentum, thereby violating the commercial treaty.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was hired to aid the Greeks.

## 2. BATTLES—

- a. HERACLEA, 280 B. C. Romans defeated largely because of the fear of the elephants used by the Greeks; but Pyrrhus sustained such great losses that through Cineas he offered to make peace, but the offer was rejected by the Romans.
- b. ASCULUM, 279 B. C. Rome again defeated, but Pyrrhus lost so heavily that he left and went to Sicily, where the Greeks were being annoyed by the Carthaginians.
- c. BENEVENTUM, 275 B. C., resulted in victory for the Romans under Curius Dentatus, and Pyrrhus returned to Greece, but the city did not fully surrender till 272 B. C.

## 3. RESULT—

- a. Rome gained Southern Italy.
- b. The people of Tarentum were allowed self-government, but had to pay a yearly tribute to Rome.
- c. They were obliged to destroy their walls and give up their ships and arms.

**F. Rome's Relations to the Subject States.**

- 1. MUNICIPAL CITIES—Subjects of Rome without the right of suffrage.

2. COLONIES—

*Roman fortresses* with *Roman citizens* retaining all their rights, but living on a portion of the conquered territory, while the conquered ones had no political rights.

The *Latin Colonies* were different from the Roman Colonies—they had similar rights to those enjoyed by the ones who originally belonged to the Latin League, and as such often shared with the Romans in receiving public land.

By returning to Rome they could obtain the right to vote, but must leave their sons in the colony to fill their places.

3. ALLIES—They usually administered their own affairs, and their relations with Rome were according to treaty, but they were obliged to furnish ships and troops.

**Classes of People.**

1. ROMAN CITIZENS—All rights and privileges.

2. LATINS—Private, not public rights.

3. ITALIAN ALLIES—Rights according to treaties.

G. **Roads and Cities** were built throughout Italy by the Romans, who now controlled all Italy, south of the Rubicon and Gaul. and in this way kept in close touch with Rome (Appian Way).

**IV. PERIOD OF FOREIGN CONQUESTS 264-146 B. C.**

**A. First Punic War 264-241 B. C.**

1. CAUSE—

a. Jealousy between Rome and Carthage.

b. Occasion—Troubles in Sicily. Both Rome and Carthage were applied to for aid—Syracuse arranged an alliance with both, but at first united with Carthage.

2. COMPARISON—

ROME.

1. Colonies and territories close together and united by good roads.

2. Colonies and allies loyal subjects.

3. Firm government, each man having rights of citizens or were about to obtain them.

4. Army—soldiers taken from among the citizens.

5. Long training in war, but no navy.

6. No such commander as Carthage had.

CARTHAGE.

1. Colonies and territories scattered.

2. Colonies of different people, not loyal to the home city.

3. Despotism—no rights or privileges enjoyed by allies.

4. Army—mercenaries.

5. Strong navy.

6. Strong, able commander—Hannibal.

3. EVENTS—

a. Rome invaded Sicily and was victorious. Syracuse then united with Rome against Carthage.

b. Rome engaged in the naval BATTLE OF MYLAE, 260 B. C., and was victorious under Duillius.

c. Agrigentum was captured by the Romans.

d. Invasion of Africa by Regulus. The Carthaginians tried to prevent this, but were defeated in the naval BATTLE OF EONOMUS, and Regulus conquered Carthage. The Carthaginians secured aid from Greece, and Regulus was driven from Africa.

e. War continued in Sicily, but the Carthaginians were defeated in the BATTLE OF PANORMUS, 251 B. C., and so sued for peace, sending among others, Regulus, whom they had held as prisoner, to negotiate with the Romans. He advised the Romans to continue the war and then returned to Carthage, where he was put to death.

f. Defeat of Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, who had so long defended himself against Rome.

Four Roman fleets had been lost, three through storm, so a new one was fitted out by private individuals.

g. Battle Aegates Islands—Carthage defeated.

### 3. RESULT—

a. Rome became a naval power.

b. Sicily became the *First Roman Province*, being ruled by a magistrate from Rome, having civil and military authority, and a yearly tax was to be paid to Rome.

c. Carthage was to pay tribute to Rome. SARDINIA and CORSICA, belonging to Carthage, were made the SECOND ROMAN PROVINCE, 227 B. C.

GAUL conquered by Rome, 218 B. C., thereby extending the power of Rome to the Alps.

CARTHAGE gained ground in Spain through the efforts of Hamilcar, and later through his son-in-law, Hasdrubal.

## B. Second Punic War. 218-201 B. C.

### 1. CAUSE.

Hannibal, now in command in Spain, attacked and captured Saguntum, a Spanish ally of Rome.

Carthage refused to surrender Hannibal to the Romans, and war was declared by Rome.

### 2. EVENTS.

Rome intended to strike two blows at once, one in Spain, and one in Carthage.

a. Hannibal invaded Italy, having crossed the Pyrenees and the Alps amidst the greatest hardships.

b. BATTLES OF TICINUS, TREBIA and LAKE TRASIMENUS, 218-217 B. C.

Re-enforced by the Gauls and other Italian allies, Hannibal was victorious and marched towards Rome, but did not enter the city; instead, moving to the Adriatic to recruit his army, and later to march south.

c. BATTLE OF CANNÆ, 216 B. C.

The Romans were terribly defeated, losing from 60,000 to 70,000 men, Hannibal's power then being at its height. Instead of following up his victory, he allied with Capua and awaited re-inforcements.

d. ROMANS IN SPAIN.

Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother in Spain, had struggled against Roman armies without gaining anything, so decided to go to the assist-

ance of his brother in Italy. He crossed the Alps and moved southward, but was met by a Roman force at METAURUS RIVER, 207 B. C., under Scipio, and was defeated, Hasdrubal being slain and Spain made a Roman province 206 B. C.

e. Scipio, later called *Africanus*, because of the victories he gained, invaded Africa, threatening Carthage, so Hannibal was recalled to help protect the city.

f. BATTLE OF ZAMA, 202 B. C., resulted in complete destruction of the Carthaginian army and Hannibal fled.

### 3. RESULTS.

a. Exile and death of Hannibal.

b. Carthage was to pay annual tribute to Rome and give up most of her ships and all the elephants used in war.

c. Could not levy war without the consent of Rome.

d. Must surrender all her Spanish possessions and islands of the Mediterranean.

e. The city burned in the presence of the Carthaginians.

## C. First Macedonian War. 215-206 B. C.

This was fought during the First Punic War by Rome to prevent Philip of Macedon, from aiding Hannibal, with whom he had formed an alliance.

## D. Second Macedonian War. 200-197 B. C.

### 1. CAUSE.

To punish the Macedonians for having fought against the Romans in the battle of Zama and also to stop Philip's growing power in Greece and Egypt.

### 2. EVENTS.

*Battle of Cynoscephalae*, 197 B. C., took place in Thessaly and was won by the Romans.

### 3. RESULT.

The Greek states were freed and Philip was obliged to give up all of his possessions outside of Macedon; to pay annual tribute to Rome; and to levy no war without the consent of Rome.

## E. War in Syria. 192-189 B. C.

### 1. CAUSE.

Interference of Antiochus in Greece, which was under Roman protection. Antiochus had received and protected Hannibal.

### 2. EVENTS.

BATTLE MAGNESIA in Asia Minor, 190 B. C. Syria was defeated by the Roman general, Scipio, later known as Asiaticus, brother of Scipio Africanus.

### 3. RESULT.

a. Rome became the protector of the Grecian cities in Asia.

b. Hannibal was to have been surrendered to Rome, but he escaped and later poisoned himself.

c. Antiochus lost all of Asia Minor and had to pay yearly tribute to Rome.

**F. Third Macedonian War. 171-168 B. C.****1. CAUSE.**

Perseus, the son of Philip V. of Macedon, tried to regain the power his father had lost, and thereby secure Greece.

**2. EVENTS.**

BATTLE OF PYDNA, 168 B. C., resulted in complete annihilation of the Macedonian forces.

**3. RESULT.**

Macedon and Greece were divided into four parts under the protection of Rome.

**G. Fourth Macedonian War and War with Greece.****1. CAUSE.**

Constant disturbances in Macedon, some of the Achaean cities having revolted.

**2. RESULT.**

Macedonians were defeated by Metellus, and Macedon was made a Roman province 146 B. C.

Achaean cities were defeated at the BATTLE OF CORINTH 146 B. C. by Mummius, and the city destroyed. A little later Greece became a Roman province, united with that of Macedon.

**H. Third Punic War. 149-146 B. C.****1. CAUSE.**

Rome wanted to destroy Carthage.

Carthage, by terms of the treaty, could not declare war; but receiving no assistance from Rome against the constant annoyance of the King of Numidia, finally attacked him, but was defeated. This was a pretext for Rome to begin war.

**2. EVENTS.**

Destruction of Carthage, 146 B. C., by Scipio Aemilianus, who received the title of Scipio Africanus, the Younger.

**3. RESULT.**

Carthage became a Roman province.

**I. Numantine War. 143-133 B. C.**

Siege of Numantia, 133 B. C., in northern Spain by Scipio Africanus, the Younger. Upon its surrender, all of Spain fell into the hands of the Romans, and many Roman colonies were established within its borders.

**J. Rule of the Provinces.**

Sicily

Gaul

Sardinia and Corsica

Illyricum

Spain

Macedon and Greece

Asia

Africa

These PROVINCES, if peaceful, were ruled by PRAETORS, later called PRO-PRAETORS; or if warlike, by PROCONSULS. These officers were elected and then by lots were assigned to their provinces. They had absolute power. Taxes were generally paid by farming for certain of the classes of moneyed Roman citizens, who in return attended to the taxes.

CITIES were ruled differently—some retained their own governments, some were granted certain rights by treaty, while others received privileges from the Senate.

**K. Results of Conquests by Rome.**

1. EVIL.

- a. Absorption of the small farms of Italy by the large estates.
- b. Introduction of luxury into Rome.
- c. Political corruption.
- d. Increase of slavery.

2. GOOD.

- a. Dissemination of Roman civilization.
- b. Influence of Greek scholars at Rome.
- c. Public Works at Rome.

**V. PERIOD OF CIVIL STRIFE. 146-29 B. C.**

**A. State of Roman Society.**

There was no middle class; on the one hand, was the nobility, including the wealthy class of citizens; and on the other hand, the poor farmers and working classes of the cities. The small farms had been taken by the great estates, and increased slave labor had taken away the occupation of many. The political corruption was shown in the misgovernment greed and cruelty of the Roman officials. There was no representation system of government, and the assemblies were weakened, the chief power being held by the Senate. The great revenues from the provinces led to the introduction of luxury and laziness. The conquered places were not incorporated with the Republic, as they had no political rights either as *Allies*, *Colonists*, or *Members of the Provinces*.

**B. Reforms of the Gracchi.**

Tiberius Gracchus, a tribune, and later his brother, Gaius Gracchus, also a tribune, tried to help the people and prevent abuses by the government. They also tried to reduce the power of the Senate. They succeeded in limiting estates and giving the surplus public land to the poor farmers, and also in reducing the price of corn. They proposed giving the Latins full political rights, and the other Italians, the rights held by the Latins; but this was opposed by both parties, noble and poor. An attack was made on the Gracchi and their adherents, who were defeated and Gracchus being slain, the former conditions were restored.

**C. Wars.**

1. Jugurthine War. 111-106 B. C.

Numidia, upon the king's death, was left to his two sons and his nephew, Jugurtha. The latter took the kingdom for himself and by bribery secured the support of Rome. One son was killed and the other given a small portion of territory. Jugurtha made another attack, thereby killing many Italians which led to the Romans declaring war. Jugurtha through bribery succeeded in having peace declared, but war was soon renewed and the consul, Metellus, failing to make terms with the enemy, Marius, a peasant, was appointed consul and put in command, though he met with great opposition from the nobles. He was successful and brought Jugurtha in captivity to Rome, where he died.

**2. Invasion of Barbarians from Germany—Cimbrians and Teutons.**

a. These invaders defeated five Roman generals and it seemed only a matter of a very short time before they would capture Rome. Marius, elected consul for a fifth time, was placed in command. He re-organized the army, doing away with property qualifications; cavalry and light-armed troops were secured from the Roman subjects and allies; and a system was adopted of recruiting those who had no property, thus strengthening the divisions of the army.

b. **BATTLE OF AQUAE SEXTIAE, 102 B. C.** The Teutons were completely defeated by Marius.

c. **BATTLE OF VERCELLAE, 101 B. C.** Catulus, one of the consuls, aided by Marius, completely destroyed the Cimbrians, and Marius became a great favorite.

Marius was elected consul for the sixth time, 100 B. C. He now tried to become supreme, and instead of uniting with the people against the corrupt government, he endeavored to please both parties, and failing to keep his promises to either, vacillating from one to the other, gained the hatred of both and was obliged to leave Rome, going to Asia.

**3. Social War. 91-88 B. C.****a. CAUSE.**

The failure of the tribune Drusus to secure the rights of citizenship for the Italian Allies caused them to revolt and set up a state of their own, with Corfinium as the capital. They chose two consuls and twelve praetors to rule them, and had a senate chosen from all the tribes of the Italians.

Marius returned to aid the Romans, and Strabo, the father of Pompey, captured the capital. Sulla, leading the Romans in the South, was victorious.

**b. RESULT.**

Though victorious, Rome was obliged to grant citizenship to the Italians. They were divided into eight tribes, but could not vote until the original Roman tribes had voted. Gaul received the rights enjoyed by the Latins.

**4. First Mithridatic War. 88-84 B. C.****a. CAUSE.**

Mithridates, King of Pontus, extended his control in Asia, inducing the Greek cities of Asia Minor to revolt against the Roman authority, and thus put to death many Italians.

**b. EVENTS.**

Sulla, an aristocrat, who had gained distinction in the Social War, was sent against Mithridates. During his absence, Marius, his rival, secured the passage of the Sulpician Laws and Sulla was obliged to return; but Marius, to escape Sulla's wrath, fled to Africa. Sulla then turned his attention to Mithridates and laid siege to Athens and defeated the Grecians and their allies with great loss at the **BATTLE OF CHAERONEA, 86 B. C.**, and at **ORCHOMENUS, 85 B. C.** He then crossed to Asia and compelled Mithridates to sue for peace.

## c. RESULT.

1. Mithridates and the Greek cities that had revolted were obliged to pay heavy fines.

2. Pontus was made a Roman province.

3. Syria, Phoenicia and Palestine were made subject to Rome.

**Second Mithridatic War.** 83-82 B. C., was of little importance, occurring at the end of the first war.

## 5. First Civil War. 88-82 B. C.

During Sulla's absence in the East, one of the consuls, Cinna, had recalled Marius, and by the union of their forces gained control of Rome, Marius, in 87 B. C., being made consul for the seventh time. They plundered and ruled with great cruelty, but Marius, then an old man, died soon after, and Cinna, the tyrant, was left in control. In 83 B. C., Sulla returned and was joined by Pompeius. Cinna had been killed, but the democratic party were still in authority with the power in the hands of Carbo, Marius the Younger, and Sertorius. Sulla proceeded against them and was victorious, thereby placing the aristocratic party in power. He treated with great cruelty the conquered ones, and put to death thousands who had taken up arms against him; confiscated their property, and established for his soldiers the colony of Etruria and others.

He freed 10,000 slaves, making them citizens and formed them into a body guard for himself, known as the CORNELIANS.

He had himself appointed DICTATOR for an unlimited period in order to restore order, remodel the constitution and reorganize the government.

**Reforms.**

a. The Senate was made supreme. Three hundred members were increased to 500 or 600, to be elected by the *Comitia Tributa*, which also chose annually twenty *Quaestors*.

b. The power to choose jurors was taken from the *Equites* and restored to the Senate.

c. Senate had the right to remove or to continue in office, consuls and praetors.

d. Power of the Tribunes of the Plebs was reduced.

e. Regular system of courts was established.

f. Any measure proposed by the consuls must first be approved by the Senate. Two consuls were elected annually, but no consul could serve two successive terms.

## 6. Sertorian War. 80-72 B. C.

Sertorius, leader of the Marian party, who had been driven from Spain by Sulla's men, now returned and Pompey was sent against him. Sertorius being murdered, Pompeius secured a victory and put down the uprising.

## 7. Servile War. 73-71 B. C.

Escaped Gladiators, together with a body of slaves, organized an army, defeated the Roman armies and destroyed much property. They then planned to march towards Rome.

Crassus, the praetor, was placed in command and defeated them, killing their commander, Spartacus. Pompeius Magnus, who had returned from Spain, completed the destruction of the retreating gladiatorial army.

#### **D. Rise of Pompey the Great.**

Pompey became consul, not through the aid of his own party, the aristocrats, but through the democratic party, with whom he allied himself. He had gained honors and prominence by the following contests, and by his promises to help the people:—

1. He defeated the Marian party in Spain, under the leadership of Sertorius.
2. He received the credit of ending the Servile War.
3. He destroyed the Pirates, 67 B. C.

#### **4. Third Mithridatic War. 74-64 B. C.**

##### **a. CAUSE.**

Mithridates had grown in power and begun an uprising in the East. Lucullus, the consul, was sent against him and defeated him. Without orders from the Senate, he went into Armenia against the son-in-law with whom Mithridates had taken refuge, and defeated him in the BATTLE OF TIGRANOCERTA, 69 B. C. Mutinies occurred in his army because of slanderous reports circulated about him in Rome, and the command of the army was given to Pompey, who met with great success.

##### **b. RESULT.**

1. Mithridates killed himself.
2. Pontus, Syria and Cilicia were made Roman provinces.

Pompey returned 61 B. C., as a private citizen, but a great triumph was held in his honor.

#### **E. Conspiracy of Catiline, 63 B. C.**

Crassus and Caesar, leaders of the democratic party, fearing the return of Pompey and his union with the aristocratic party, united with the anarchists, led by Catiline, in an attempt to overthrow the government.

Catiline and Antonius were to be made consuls through the aid of Caesar and Crassus, but the plan failed, and Cicero was chosen instead of Antonius.

Catiline planned to burn the city and kill Cicero, but Cicero was warned and in the Senate denounced Catiline, who fled from the city and began war, but was defeated and killed.

Pompey returned and the Senate, influenced by Cicero, refused to grant Pompey's request for his soldiers. Pompey then severed his alliance with that party and joined Crassus and Caesar.

#### **F. First Triumvirate. 60 B. C.**

Government by three—Crassus, Caesar, Pompey.

#### **G. Caesar.**

Caesar was born about 100 B. C. Being allied with the Marian party, he fled from Rome in order to avoid being put to death by Sulla and his party. Sulla's power having come to an end, Caesar returned in 74 B. C., and allied himself with the democratic party, thereby gaining many public offices.

Caesar as a member of the Triumvirate, had great political influence; this together with his wealth and the military honors he had gained while away from Rome made him very popular. He secured the position of consul for himself, 59 B. C., and after that was made Pro-Consul of Gaul. Pompey secured the passage of the measures for the allotment of land that he had been working for, and was made Pro-Consul of Spain, but governed it from Rome. Crassus was made Pro-Consul of Syria, a province in the East, so that he could increase his fortune. There he was defeated in a battle with the Parthians and killed in 53 B. C., leaving the control of Rome in the hands of Caesar and Pompey.

Caesar was away from Rome for ten years, conquering Gaul and extending the Roman power as far as Germany. He also invaded and conquered Great Britain, 55 B. C.

During Caesar's absence, Pompey secured again the position of consul for himself, 52 B. C., and became leader of the aristocratic party, while Caesar still remained loyal to the democratic party. This rivalry ended by Caesar marching with his army to Rome, 50 B. C., and causing Pompey to flee to Greece, thus bringing about the Civil War.

#### **H. Second Civil War. 49-46 B. C.**

##### **1. CAUSE.**

The Senate demanded Caesar to give up his army. This he refused to do, but instead marched with his forces to Rome, causing great fear and the flight of Pompey and his adherents to Greece. Caesar restored quiet in Rome, and then carried his reforms into Spain. In the meantime, he had a fleet built and with this pursued Pompey in Greece.

##### **2. BATTLE OF PHARSALUS, 48 B. C.,** was the decisive battle, resulting in a total defeat of Pompey, who fled to Egypt, where he was murdered.

##### **3. War in Egypt.**

Caesar pursued Pompey to Egypt, where he became interested in local affairs and was called upon to decide between one of the Ptolemies and Cleopatra, as to who should occupy the throne. War broke out and Caesar saved himself by diverting attention to the burning of the Egyptian fleet, which fire destroyed the famous library at Alexandria. The Egyptian army was defeated and Ptolemy, having been drowned, Cleopatra received the throne under Roman protection.

##### **4. War in Pontus.**

Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, had grown in power, so Caesar now proceeded against him and defeated him in the BATTLE OF SELA, 47 B. C. "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*," (I came, I saw, I conquered) was the message sent to the Senate relative to his victory. Caesar then returned to Rome and put down an uprising in his Tenth Legion.

##### **5. War in Africa.**

Caesar then marched against the friends of Pompey, who were led by Cato and Scipio in Africa. In the BATTLE OF THAPSUS, 46 B. C., he put an end to the aristocratic party and both Cato and Scipio killed themselves. Caesar also secured a part of Numidia for himself.

##### **6. War in Spain.**

The sons of Pompey had gathered a large force in Spain. Caesar moved against them and defeated them in the BATTLE OF MUNDA, 45 B. C.

**7. Caesar's Return to Rome.**

Honors and powers were conferred upon Caesar.

He had four triumphs (Gaul, Egypt, Pontus and Africa) wherein the people were entertained by magnificent feasts, games, processions, and received free gifts of grain and money.

Caesar was made

- a. TRIBUNE—protector and representative of the people.
- b. CONSUL for ten years.
- c. DICTATOR AND IMPERATOR for life—head of Civil and Military affairs.
- d. CENSOR for life—with the right to increase the number of senators.
- e. PONTIFEX MAXIMUS—head of religious affairs.

**8. Reforms Introduced by Caesar.**

a. Caesar had all the power formerly held by the kings, but held this power in the interest of the people and the republic.

b. The number of Senators was increased to nine hundred; freed slaves, and people of the provinces being admitted to membership; but the Senate could only advise the ruler, the same as was done during the time of the monarchy.

c. Forty Quaestors were appointed instead of twenty.

d. Praetors—the number was increased to sixteen.

e. Citizenship was given to many of the provinces.

f. Government of the provinces improved, and governors were prevented from extorting money from their subjects.

g. New colonies were founded and encouraged.

h. Direct taxation took the place of tax-farming to the publican.

i. Helped the debtors.

j. Magnificent buildings to beautify the city were begun, thereby giving work to many.

k. Calendar, 46 B. C., was corrected, making the year  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days, according to the solar year, and a leap year, consisting of 366 days, every fourth year. (His calendar is still used in Russia. Europe in general used it till 1582, when they accepted the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII.)

**9. Assassination of Caesar, March 15, 44 B. C.**

A conspiracy headed by Cassius and Brutus, who claimed that Caesar was planning to obtain the crown and become a tyrant, led to his assassination March 15, 44 B. C. Mark Antony by his tact and praise of Caesar in the funeral oration, incited the people against the conspirators, who were obliged to flee from Rome, thus leaving Anthony in control, who with the aid of Lepidus assumed all the powers of a real dictator.

Octavius Caesar, the nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar, now supported by the Senate, owing to Cicero's famous speeches (Philippics) against Anthony claimed control and drove Anthony out of Gaul, which he had secured for himself. The Senate then again advised by Cicero refused to grant Octavius the consulship and the land he wanted for his soldiers, so Octavius left the Senatorial party and united with Anthony and Lepidus in forming the *Second Triumvirate*.

**I. Second Triumvirate. 43 B. C.****1. DIVISION OF LAND AND POWER.**

Octavius—West.

Anthony—East.

Lepidus—Africa.

2. To make their positions secure, many thousands were killed by proscription, Cicero being among the number.

3. An attack was made on Brutus and Cassius in the East, where they had fled, and at PHILIPPI IN THRACE, 42 B. C., they were defeated, Brutus committing suicide and Cassius ordering a slave to kill him. Anthony then went through Asia and Syria to meet Cleopatra in Egypt, while Octavius returned to Rome, and Lepidus to Africa.

**4. Quarrels of the Triumvirs.**

Pompey's son had secured Sicily and was damaging the commerce—Octavius, with the assistance of Lepidus, defeated him, but as Lepidus by treachery had tried to secure Sicily for himself, he now lost Africa and Octavius became master of the entire West. Anthony gave Roman territory to Cleopatra, and refusing to leave her sought a separation from his wife, Octavius' sister, thus causing war.

BATTLE OF ACTIUM, 31 B. C. Octavius was victorious off the western coast of Greece, and Anthony and Cleopatra killed themselves. EGYPT became a ROMAN PROVINCE, 30 B. C., and Octavius the ruler of the whole Roman territory, thus ending the *Republic*, establishing the *Imperial Government* and becoming the *first Augustus of the Empire*.

**EMPIRE 30 B. C. to 476 A. D.****JULIAN EMPERORS, 29 B. C. to 41 A. D.****1. Augustus, 29 B. C.—14 A. D.**

After the BATTLE OF ACTIUM, Octavius became supreme in authority in Rome, and received from the Senate the title of Augustus. He also was known by the titles, Imperator, Pontifex Maximus, and Princeps. The government, however, was carried on under the form of the Republic.

**A. Government Changes.**

The Senate was composed of six hundred members and only the very wealthy were eligible. It remained an advisory board, but it also had the charge of certain of the provinces.

There was still a consul but this position was usually held by the chief ruler for several years at a time.

The army was reduced in numbers and distributed throughout the provinces and along the frontiers, except the *Praetorian Guard of ten cohorts*, which remained in Rome as the Emperor's body guard.

Rome was divided into fourteen parts, and Italy into eleven regions.

There were two classes of provinces:

a. SENATORIAL, those under control of the Senate. These were usually peaceful, no army being necessary to maintain order.

b. IMPERIAL, those which were ruled by men directly responsible to the governor, and who were supported by an army to preserve peace.

Salaries were paid to the rulers, thereby doing away with a lot of the old abuses of extortion, fees, etc.

**B. Extent of the Empire.**

The empire was bounded by the Rhine, Danube, Euphrates, Sahara Desert, and the Atlantic.

**C. Public Works.**

Augustus, a patron of art and architecture, adorned the city with beautiful buildings of all kinds, theatres, baths, temples, aqueducts, such as

Basilica Julia

Temple to Jupiter

Pantheon

Temple to Apollo

New Forum

**D. Golden Age of Literature.****GREAT POETS**

Vergil—Aeneid (epic).

Ovid—Metamorphoses.

Horace—Odes and Satires.

**GREAT HISTORIANS**

Caesar—Gallic War and Civil War.

Livy—Annals of Rome.

Sallust—Jugurthine War.

Tacitus—Germania.

**ORATOR AND PHILOSOPHER—Cicero.****E. Birth of Christ. 4 B. C.**

**F. War with Germans. 12-7 B. C.** They were forced to acknowledge the supremacy of Rome, but the Roman general, Varus, did not know how to govern these Germans and gain their allegiance; instead, his harsh treatment led them to revolt.

**DEFEAT OF VARUS AT TEUTONBURG**—in trying to extend the northern frontier beyond the Rhine, as far north as the Elbe River.

**G. Death of Augustus. 14 A. D.** At the age of 76.

**II. Tiberius. 14-37 A. D.**

A. He was the adopted son of Augustus and ruled with great tyranny. Treason was made to include many petty offenses. Government spies were well rewarded for any information they had to offer. The little power remaining to the Assemblies was given to the Senate.

**B. Crucifixion of Christ** in a Roman province of the East.

**C. War in Germany.**

Expeditions were sent out under Germanicus, the nephew of Tiberius, who though successful, did not succeed in extending the Empire beyond the Rhine. Tiberius, jealous of him, recalled him and sent him to the East, where he suspiciously met his death.

D. **SEJANUS**, a favorite of Tiberius, had considerable control in state affairs. He caused the death of many important citizens, and put out of the way any possible heirs to the throne so that he would be chosen successor. Tiberius, hearing of the manner of his son's death, had Sejanus executed.

Tiberius ruled the provinces well but was bitterly hated in Rome.

**III. Caligula. 37-41 A. D.**

He was the youngest son of Germanicus. Becoming insane, he ruled tyrannically until killed by one of his own soldiers.

**CLAUDIAN EMPERORS. 41-68 A. D.**

**I. Claudius. 41-54 A. D.**

A. He was the uncle of Caligula, and was chosen by the Praetorian Guard. Gallic nobles were admitted to membership in the Senate.

Claudius was weak and left the control of affairs to his favorites. He was greatly influenced by his wives; first, Messalina, whom tiring of, he ordered killed; and second, another wife and niece, Agrippina, who compelled him to appoint her son, Nero, instead of his own, as successor to the throne. Fearing he might retract the promise she poisoned him.

B. CONQUEST OF BRITAIN, 43 A. D., took place and it became an important center of trade.

C. GREAT AQUEDUCT was built during his rule, whereby water was brought to Rome from a distance of forty-five miles.

**II. Nero. 54-68 A. D. (The son of Agrippina.)**

He was at first largely controlled by his tutor, SENECA, and ruled wisely and well. Becoming infatuated first with Acte, and then with the cruel Poppoea Sabina, his mother tried to dispose him and place her son, Britannicus, his step-brother, on the throne. He ordered the death of Britannicus, his mother Agrippina, and his wife Octavia, and married Sabina, his rule then becoming tyrannical.

The city of Rome was completely destroyed by fire. Nero was supposed to have ordered that it be set on fire, so that he could rebuild it and make it the most beautiful city of the world. He however accused the Christians of starting the fire, and in consequence thereof they were bitterly persecuted.

The people finally rebelled against his tyranny and Nero fled and was killed by one of his own slaves.

**THREE SOLDIER EMPERORS. 68-69 A. D.**

**I. Galba. 68-69 A. D.**

Governor of Spain, he was chosen by the soldiers to become Emperor of Rome, but was so cruel and avaricious that he was murdered.

**II. Otho. 69 A. D.**

He ruled only from January to April, and then the throne was usurped by

**III. Vitellius. 69 A. D.**

He through his extravagance and cruelty lost his power, and Vespasian, then in the East, was proclaimed Emperor.

**FLAVIAN EMPERORS. 69-96 A. D.**

**I. Vespasian. 69-79 A. D.**

He was a kind and able ruler. He appointed capable governors, reduced expenses and beautified Rome. When proclaimed Emperor he was fighting against the Jews in Palestine. When recalled to Rome he left the completion of the work to his son, Titus, who captured Jerusalem, 70 A. D. The Arch of Titus in the Forum, was erected to commemorate this event.

The great amphitheatre, the Colosseum, was begun in this reign.

**II. Titus. 79-81 A. D.**

He was the son of Vespasian. During his reign Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius.

There was great suffering in Rome due to pestilence and a fire nearly as bad as the one in the time of Nero.

The Colosseum was completed, accommodating over forty thousand spectators.

### III. Domitian. 81-96 A. D.

He was the brother of Titus, but was so tyrannical that he was murdered.

A. CONQUEST OF BRITAIN completed by Agricola, who built a line of fortifications across Scotland to prevent the inroads of the barbarians.

B. PERSECUTION of the JEWS and the second great persecution of the CHRISTIANS took place during his reign.

## FIVE GOOD EMPERORS. 96-180 A. D.

This was a period of development, Rome reaching the height of its power in the reign of Trajan.

### I. Nerva. 96-98 A. D.

He was appointed by the Senate, but sided with the poor, trying to aid them. He appointed his successor, Trajan, who was accepted by the Senate.

### II. Trajan. 98-117 A. D.

He was born in a Spanish province, and was the first emperor who was not an Italian. He proved an excellent ruler, and during his reign the empire reached its greatest extent, Dacia, later known as Roumania, and Arabia having been added. The Column of Trajan in Rome was erected to commemorate these victories.

Many public works were undertaken and much was done to beautify the city.

### III. Hadrian. 117-139 A. D. The adopted son of Trajan.

He was a learned, wise, and kind ruler. He gave up Trajan's plan of conquest and made the Euphrates as it formerly was, the Eastern boundary. He traveled through all his provinces, inspecting everything and beautifying them with temples and theatres. At Rome he built the great mausoleum on the Tiber, now known as the Castle of San Angelo.

A wall was built between England and Scotland to prevent the invasion of the Scots into Britain.

He collected the laws of the predicts begun by Salvius Juliannus.

He adopted and appointed as his successor, Aurelius Antonius Pius, on condition that his nephew, instead of his son, should become the next ruler.

## THE ANTONINES.

### IV. Antonius Pius. 138-161 A. D.

He believed in peace, but was obliged to protect the frontiers against barbarians.

### V. Marcus Aurelius. 161-180 A. D.

He was the adopted son of Antonius Pius and a great scholar.

A. Trouble at home due to famine and the Asiatic plague brought by the returning soldiers. Whole villages perished. This was thought to be due to the Christians, who are supposed to have angered the Roman gods, hence they were persecuted. The emperor also feared the results of the secret meetings of the Christians.

**B. WAR WITH MARCOMMANI AND QUADI.**

He found great difficulty in protecting the frontiers against these barbarians. He died at Vienna while strengthening the protection of the frontier.

**VI. Commodus. 180-192 A. D.** He was the son of Marcus Aurelius, but an unworthy successor, as the government was left to the praetors while he led a life of dissipation until finally he was murdered.

**PERIOD OF MILITARY DESPOTISM AND DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE.**

**192-284 A. D.**

From 192-284 twenty-five emperors were elected and dethroned by the army. All but four met with a death of violence. Patriotism was fast dying out.

**PERTENAX**, a Senator, became ruler, but was slain by soldiers in three months, and the Roman throne sold to the highest bidder, **DIDIUS JULIANUS**, but he was driven out after ruling two months by **S. Severus**, then commanding the soldiers of the East.

**Septimus Severus, 193-211 A. D.**

- a. He reduced the Senate to a nonentity.
- b. He sent an expedition to Britain against the Scots, and while there died.

**Caracalla, 211-217 A. D.**

He bestowed the franchise on all free inhabitants of the Empire 212 A. D.  
He was murdered in 217 A. D., because of his cruelty.

**MACRINUS**, 217 A. D.

**ELAGABULUS**, 218-222 A. D.

**SEVERUS ALEXANDER**, 222-235 A. D.

He resisted the encroachments of the Persian Empire under Artaxerxes.

**MAXIMINUS THRAX**, 235-238 A. D.

**GORDIANUS I.**—237 A. D.

**GORDIANUS II.**—238-244 A. D.

**PHILIPPUS ARABS**, 244-249 A. D.

**DECIUS**, 249-251 A. D. Persecution of the Christians.

**GALLUS**, 251-253 A. D.

Asia Minor was invaded and plundered by the barbarians.

**AEMILIANUS**, 253 A. D. Ruled four months, when he was killed.

**VALRIANUS**, 253-260 A. D.

- a. Invasions of Goths into Dacia, over the Danube.
- b. Alamanni into Italy.
- c. Franks into Spain and Gaul.
- d. Expeditions against the Persians in which he himself was captured

**GALLIENUS**, 260-268 A. D.

Great disorder throughout the Empire, known as the time of the  
**THIRTY TYRANTS.**

**Five Good Emperors. 263-293 A. D.**

**I. CLAUDIUS II.**—268-270 A. D.

**II. AUFELIAN, 270-275 A. D.**

He restored order throughout the Empire and caused the downfall (273 A. D.) of Palmyra, Syria, which had revolted. He was murdered on an expedition against the Persians.

**III. TACITUS, 275 A. D.** He had ruled three months when he died.**IV. PROBUS, 276-282 A. D.****V. CARUS, 282-283 A. D.****ABSOLUTE IMPERIALISM AND RESTORATION OF EMPIRE.****I. Diocletian. 284-305 A. D.**

The Emperor was supreme. The Senate was abolished and all forms of the Republic discarded.

The Empire was ruled by four men—Maximian, Constantius, Dalerius and Diocletian, thereby insuring better management and a stronger government.

The Seat of the Empire was no longer at Rome, having been removed to Nicomedia, in Asia Minor, where Diocletian lived in Oriental splendor.

There was excessive taxation to maintain the four rulers in their regal elegance.

Christian persecution was ordered by Diocletian and continued for ten years with the greatest cruelty.

Diocletian abdicated (305 A. D.) and the rivalry between the leaders led to civil strife, lasting from 306 to 324 A. D., ending in Constantine being left the supreme ruler.

**II. Constantine the Great. 324-337 A. D.****A. REORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE.**

Four Prefectures (rulers, of which had only civil authority), which were divided into thirteen Dioceses, and these divided again into one hundred and twenty Provinces.

The army and other officials were directly under his authority, but civil and military power was made separate.

The Empire was divided among his three sons. Constantinople became the capital.

Christians were protected by Constantine and Christianity was made the State religion by the Edict of Milan, 313 A. D.

COUNCIL OF NICE, 325 A. D. Meeting of church officials to settle certain points in their belief, which they embodied in the Nicene Creed.

**III. Julian the Apostate. 361-363 A. D.**

He was so called because he favored the old pagan religion of Rome instead of Christianity.

**BARBARIAN INVASIONS AND FALL OF THE EMPIRE OF THE WEST.****337-476 A. D.**

I. The GOTHs enter the Empire, 376 A. D. The Visigoths being attacked by the Huns, a fierce race from Asia, sought the protection of Rome. This was granted, but, feeling they were not rightly treated, took up arms against the Romans; and the Roman Emperor, Valens, was killed in the BATTLE OF ADRIANOPOLIS, 378 A. D. The Ostrogoths had also been attacked by the Huns, and were obliged to surrender.

**II. Theodosius. 379-395 A. D.**

The last ruler of the whole Roman Empire.

He was a Pagan, but was converted to Christianity.

He was successful in subduing the Goths, but treated them kindly, making them allies and loyal followers.

The Empire, at his death, 395 A. D., was divided into the Eastern or Grecian Empire, under Arcadius, with the capital at Constantinople; and the Western Empire, under Honorius, with the capital at Rome.

The FALL OF THE EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE took place when CONSTANTINOPLE was taken in 1453 by the Turks.

**III. Alaric the Goth (Visigoth). 403 A. D.** The Goths invaded Italy, but were driven back in 410 A. D. They returned under Alaric, their leader, and captured and plundered Rome, but Alaric died shortly after this and the Goths settled in Gaul and northern Spain.

**IV. Burgundians** secured southeast Gaul and established the KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY.

**V. Franks** secured the Roman lands west of the Rhine and established the KINGDOM OF THE FRANKS.

**VI. Picts** attacked the Britons, who called in the **Angles, Saxons** and **Jutes** to help them, and these in turn took possession of Britain.

**VII. Alamanni**—a German tribe, settled east of Burgundy in what is now Switzerland.

**VIII. The Huns (TARTARS or MONGOLIANS)**, under **ATILA**, burst in upon Europe, 433-453 A. D., having secured Constantinople, but Attila was defeated 451 A. D. in the BATTLE OF CHALONS by the people of Gaul aided by their allies, the Romans.

**IX. Vandals** having secured Spain and Africa, attacked Rome under **GENERIC**, 455 A. D., and took many treasures.

**X. Fall of the Western Roman Empire. 476 A. D.**

The whole region was overrun by barbarians, the Vandals making their home in Africa, Visigoths and Suevi in Spain; Saxons, Angles and Jutes in Britain; Visigoths in Gaul, and Burgundians in southeast Gaul.

**Romulus Augustus** the last Emperor was deposed by the German leader, **Odoacer**. Rome was no longer an Empire by itself, it having been occupied for some time by barbarians.

**CAUSES OF THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.**

1. DEGENERACY OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE.
  - a. Corruption of blood.
  - b. Luxurious living.
2. THE DECLINE OF THE POWER OF ROME.
  - a. Extending of suffrage.
  - b. Emperor's home not in Rome.
  - c. The division and sharing of power by Diocletian.
  - d. The removal of the capital from Rome to Constantinople.
3. No national religion.
4. Division of the Empire by Theodosius, 395 A. D.

5. Weakening of the military.
6. Invasion of the barbarians.

### ROMAN RELIGION.

#### Gods and Goddesses.

JUPITER—King of all gods and chief protector of the people.

JUNO—Wife of Jupiter.

CERES-SATURNUS—God of harvests and grain.

MINERVA—Daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom.

VESTA—Goddess of the hearth. Sacred fires were burned in her honor.

VULCAN—God of thunder, and the god's blacksmith.

MARS—God of war and mythical forefathers of the Roman people, one of the months being named in honor of him.

BELLONA—Goddess of war.

VENUS—Goddess of love and beauty.

NEPTUNE—God of the sea.

DIANA—Goddess of the chase.

MERCURY—God of invention and commerce.

APOLLO—God of music, light and prophecy.

#### Muses.

CLIO (mystery).

EUTERPE (music).

MELPOMENE (tragedy).

POLYHMNIA (song).

THALIA (comedy).

ERATO (love song).

CALLIOPE (epic poetry).

TERPSICHOE (dancing).

URANIA (astronomy).

The basis of the Roman religious system was the same as that of the Grecian. They had the same gods and goddesses, but they were known by different names. They believed in oracles and in the art of divination. There were no true oracles at Rome. Therefore, when the Romans wished to question an oracle they were compelled to go to Greece.

The FOUR CHIEF SACRED COLLEGES, or Societies, were the Keepers of the Sibylline Books, the College of Augurs, the College of Pontiffs, and the College of the Heralds.

The KEEPERS OF THE SIBYLLINE BOOKS took care of these Greek books, the origin of which was unknown. They were used only in time of great danger, when it was the duty of this Society to interpret the same.

The duty of the COLLEGE OF AUGURS was to interpret the omens, or auspices, which were unusual sights or appearances, by means of which it was believed that Jupiter made his will known.

The duty of the COLLEGE OF PONTIFFS was to keep in repair bridges over which the religious processions were accustomed to pass. In their keeping was the calendar, and they could lengthen or shorten the year, which power they sometimes used to extend the offices of a favorite or to cut short that of one whom they disliked.

The COLLEGE OF HERALDS had the care of public matters relating to foreign nations.

The Romans had many religious games and festivals. The Circensian Games, or Games of the Circus, were important and very similar to the sacred games of the Grecians and had the same origin. These games, as time went on, lost nearly all of their religious character and towards the end of the Republic, had become mere brutal shows given by ambitious leaders for the purpose of winning popularity.

This pagan religion gave way to Christianity, which in the time of Constantine, became the state religion. It steadily grew in power and importance. With the division of the Empire into two parts we get also a division in the Church; the Greek Catholic Church predominating in the East, while in the West we have the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Church continued to grow and gain power till during the Middle Ages it dominated the whole of Europe.

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## APPENDIX

### Coriolanus.

*Gaius Marcius Coriolanus.* A Roman patrician who was intolerant towards the plebeians. At one time, he desired the Senate to discharge certain plebeian tribunes, but, being impeached, he fled from Rome. Raising an army he approached Rome and was only deterred from attacking it by the entreaties of his wife and mother.

### Spurius Cassius.

*Viscellinus Cassius.* (Spurius)—485 B. C. He was three times elected consul. He was the author of the Agrarian Law, or law relating to the division of the public lands among the people. Accused of seeking royal power he was tried, found guilty, and put to death as a traitor.

### Hannibal.

*Hannibal*, Son of Hamilcar Barca (247-183 B. C.). He was the most successful Carthaginian general that sought to deprive the Romans of their military power. Filled with intense hatred toward them, by his military skill he succeeded for over fifteen years in harassing the Roman armies in Italy and other parts of Europe. Finally returning to Africa, he met defeat, and being afraid of being captured he poisoned himself.

### Scipio Africanus Major.

*Publius Cornelius Scipio*, sometimes called *Africanus Major* (237-184 or 5 B. C.). He was one of the greatest of Roman generals. While very young he was placed in command of the Roman forces in Spain. He destroyed the power of the Cathaginians and made the whole of Spain a Roman province. He invaded Africa and forced the recall of Hannibal. By defeating the Carthaginian forces he maintained Rome's supremacy in Africa. By reason of his success in Africa he was given the name of "Africanus." Charges being brought against him, he by his eloquence in recounting what he had done for Rome, swayed popular feeling in his favor, so that his trial was abandoned. After this he retired from public life.

### Scipio Africanus Minor.

*Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus*, 185-129 B. C. (*Africanus Minor*). A son of Lucius Aemilius Paulus, he was adopted by a son of Scipio Africanus Major. He early displayed some of the qualities of military greatness that his adopted

grandfather possessed. In the Third Punic War, by correcting the mistakes made by the incapacity of the consuls, he caused attention to be directed towards him. Elected consul he was placed in supreme command, and after a stubborn siege, Carthage fell. He was sent to Spain, where a rebellion had broken out, and after a siege of eight months he forced the people to surrender. Returning to Rome he engaged in politics, taking the side of the Aristocracy. His attempt to rescind the Agrarian Law of Tiberius Gracchus caused such indignation that he had to be guarded when he went through the street. He was found dead in bed, supposed to have been murdered by his enemies.

### **Sulla.**

*Lucia Cornelius Sulla*, sometimes called *Felix* (138-78 B. C.) He was a Roman general who gained fame in Africa. During the Social War Sulla received greater applause from the public than Marius. Elected consul he was placed in command of the Roman forces in the Mithridatic War. The jealousy of Marius was aroused by this and he rebelled, bringing on a Civil War. After varying successes the forces under Sulla triumphed, and he then went to Africa where he defeated Mithridates. Later he was appointed dictator and did everything in his power, by law and otherwise, to exterminate the party that favored Marius.

### **Marius.**

*Gaius Marius* (156-86 B. C.). A great Roman general, who seven times elected consul, was looked upon by many as the only one who could save Rome's power from being overthrown by the many wars it was forced to engage in to subdue its enemies. Jealous of the patricians, he sought to deprive Sulla of his power when he was associated with him in the consulate. While powerful as a general, his personal qualities made him unfit to be a leader in time of peace.

### **Cinna.**

*Lusius Cornelius Cinna* (84 B. C.). He was the father-in-law of Julius Caesar. A follower and supporter of Marius, he did everything in his power to advance his interests. Elected a consul, he sought to impeach Sulla and effect the recall of Marius, who had been driven from Rome.

### **Pompey.**

*Gnaeus Magnus Pompeius*, or *Pompey the Great* (106-48 B. C.). A Roman general and statesman who with Caesar and Crassus formed the First Triumvirate. At one time he was a close friend of Caesar, marrying his daughter, but later he turned against him and became his enemy. Finally defeated, he fled to Egypt where he was murdered.

### **Julius Caesar.**

*Caesar Gaius Julius* (100-44 B. C.). This man stands out as one of the foremost men of any age. A great general, he was also an historian and writer; while he was an orator he was also a wise counsellor. Able to command others, he was also in most things master of himself. While his life was spent in magnifying Rome's greatness, he was also mindful of bettering conditions in and about Rome. He was the victim of the basest acts of ingratitude known in history. When in his 56th year he was assassinated by those from whom he should have received help.

**Cassius.**

*Longinus Cassius Gains* (42 B. C.). A tribune of the plebeians, he joined Pompeius against Caesar, by whom he was captured, but pardoned and given positions of honor and responsibility. Ingratitude was a strong characteristic of this man and caused him to conspire against his benefactor, Caesar. He won over Brutus, whose half-sister he married. With him he planned and helped in the assassination of Caesar. The result was not as favorably received as the conspirators expected. The military power passed over to Marcus Antonius, who with Octavius defeated him near Philippi in Macedonia. Believing all lost, he forced his servant to kill him.

**Antony.**

*Marcus Antonius* (83-30 B. C.). A friend of Julius Caesar, who aroused the Romans to such a degree of rage on account of the assassination of Caesar, that the conspirators were forced to leave Rome. With Lepidus and Octavius he formed a Triumvirate. His talents, which were great, were marred by his excesses, so instead of becoming a great man, he sank lower and lower until fleeing from his country he died at Cleopatra's court a suicide.

**Lepidus.**

*M. Aemilius Lepidus*. A Roman general, who was consul with Caesar at the time of Caesar's assassination. Antony received aid from him and he later with Augustus, formed the second Triumvirate. Rebelling at being considered a subordinate, he sought to gain Sicily for himself. In this he was unsuccessful, being defeated by Augustus.

**Catiline.**

*Lucius Sergius Catilina* (108-62 B. C.). He was a Roman noble of great ambition, who sought to overthrow Cicero, so as to relieve himself of debt. He having been betrayed, every attempt made against Cicero failed. He was slain in battle 62 B. C.

**Cato.**

*Marcus Porcius Cato* (234-149 B. C.). A Plebeian who became a great orator and statesman. Going to Rome, he protested against the degeneracy of the times. Elected consul, he became a successful military leader. Owing to his integrity of character he was chosen censor, but on account of the severity with which he discharged his duties he became known as Censorius.

**Augustus.**

*Augustus* (63 B. C.-14 A. D.). By birth he was known as *Gaius Octavius*, but after his adoption he was called *Gaius Caesar Octavianus*, and by decree of the Senate, *Augustus*, First Roman Emperor. A great nephew of Julius Caesar, he was adopted by him as his son and heir. His talents were of such a character that overcoming opposition, he succeeded in obtaining the property left to him by Caesar, and gained the friendship of Cicero, who helped to advance his cause. With Marcus Antonius and Lepidus he established a Second Triumvirate. Jealousies arose until there came to be recognized two great parties. Those who were for Augustus, and those in favor of Antonius. Augustus, taking advantage of Antonius's dissipation and love of ease, did everything he could to gain the affection of the Roman people. Mak-

ing war against the Queen of Egypt, he was successful and became the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. It was Augustus that did much to make the grandeur of Rome famed, for he built many stately buildings and greatly improved the city.

### Nero.

*Nero*, (37-68 A. D.). Emperor 54-68 A. D. His original name was Domitius Ahenobarbus, but was changed to Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus. He was one of the worst Roman Emperors, who, to satisfy his personal ends, caused his mother and wife to be killed. His palace, which he caused to be built on Palatine Hill, was one of the most magnificent of Ancient Rome. His guards finally rose against him and declared him an enemy to Rome. He then fled from the city and committed suicide.

### Tiberius.

*Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus*, also known as *Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus, Germanicus* (10 B. C.-5 A. D.). He was the son of Nero Claudius Drusus and stepson of Augustus, who had been Emperor of Rome. After the death of Caligula, he became Emperor. Having a weak character, he was ruled by his wife, Messalina, who was very cruel. She, being executed for her acts, Claudius married his niece Agrippina, who also exerted a great influence over him. She caused his death by giving him a dish of poisoned mushrooms. During his reign the Claudian Aqueduct was begun. Mauretania was made a Roman province and the conquest of Britain was begun.

### Hadrian.

*Hadrian Publius Aelius Hadrianus* (76-138 A. D.). Emperor, 117-138 A. D. He was the ward of Trajan, under whom he filled many high offices. At the death of Trajan he was proclaimed Emperor. A student and lover of the fine arts, he erected many splendid buildings, one of which was his mausoleum on the Tiber, now known as "Castle San Angelo." A wise ruler, he unified the monarchical system of Rome, and raised the standard of the army.

### Marcus Aurelius.

*Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* (121-180 A. D.). A Roman Emperor who combined the qualities of the warrior with the temperament of the student. Delighting in peace he, on account of the turmoils that he sought to quell, was constantly at war. When he overcame an enemy, the greatness of his character was manifest in that he pardoned those who had opposed him. This phase of his character was illustrated by his burning the papers of Cassius that fell in his hands, without reading them, so that he might not suspect any one of being a traitor. Being a stoic and a firm believer in the pagan faith, he was a great persecutor of Christians and sought by every means in his power to stamp out Christianity.

### Diocletian.

*Diocletian Gaius Aurelius Valerius; Diocletianus* (245-313 A. D.). Emperor 284-305 A. D. It was he that divided the Empire into two parts, and later into four. He took the East for his territory, while to Constantine Chlorus he gave Britain, Gaul and Spain. His reign was made notorious by his persecution of the Christians. He abdicated the throne in 305, eight years before his death.

### Constantine the Great.

*Constantine I. Flavius Valerius Aurelius. Constantinus*, also known as "*Constantine the Great*" (270-337 A. D.). He was the son of Constantius Chlorus. He succeeded his father as Emperor, overcoming the other six claimants, becoming Emperor of the West. He was honored with the title of Pontifex Maximus, or Supreme dignitary of the pagan hierarchy. He was wise in counsel and had great military genius. It is said that during his campaign against Maxentius that he saw in the sky a luminous cross with the words "Hoc signo vincis." He soon became sole Emperor of the Roman World. Rome, having lost her importance, he moved the capital from thence to Byzantium, which he called Constantinopolis, or City of Constantine. During his reign Christianity flourished and he was baptized shortly before his death. He presided at the great Council of Nice, at which the Nicene Creed was formulated and adopted.

### Justinian.

*Justinian I, Flavius Anicius Justinanus* (483-565 A. D.). He was of obscure parents, but was advanced to positions of honor by his uncle, Justin I, who made him joint Emperor at Constantinople, 527 A. D. He expended large sums in making improvements throughout his kingdom—this weakened his resources. His chief ability consisted in gathering about him able men. Through his choice of men he became celebrated as a legislator. The codification of the laws was done under the direction of a committee of lawyers appointed by him.

### Tacitus.

*Tacitus Publius Cornelius* (55-117 A. D.). An historical writer of Roman affairs, who was noted for his skill in analyzing character. Made praetor under Dometian, he was placed in a position to gather an insight into the different government moves. This he made use of in his writings.

### Pliny, the Elder.

*Pliny, the Elder, Gaius Secundus* (23-79 A. D.). He was a great writer on many subjects. Desiring to investigate the phenomenon of the eruption of Vesuvius at the time of the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, he landed at Stabiae and was suffocated by the vapor caused by the eruption.

### Pliny, the Younger.

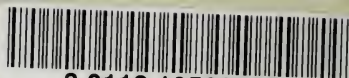
*Pliny, the Younger (Gaius Plinius—Caecilius Secundus)*, 62 A. D. He was the nephew of Pliny, the Elder, by whom he was adopted. He had a taste for literature, although he did not write as many books as his uncle.

### Livy.

*Livy Titus Livius* (59 B. C.-17 A. D.). He was one of Rome's greatest historians. While the accuracy of his writings may be questioned, there is everywhere manifest the greatness of his power as a narrator.

### Ovid.

*Ovid Publius Ovidius Naso* (43 B. C.-18 A. D.). Although educated as a lawyer, he became one of the most celebrated of Roman poets.



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